

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1827.

[VOL. VIII. NO. 393.]

THE TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN ARE, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor,) until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

CASH
THE MOTHER and LIFE of TRADE.
THE subscriber having removed his Store to Concord, respectfully invites all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle by the first day of March next. Those who fail in complying, may rest assured that their notes and accounts will be placed forthwith in the hands of officers for collection.
EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Dec. 5th, 1827. 92

CASH WANTED!
THE subscriber has declined crediting his Goods, and requests those indebted to him, to make payment against the first of February next, as longer indulgence need not be expected. I will sell

GOODS
at reduced prices hereafter, for CASH ALONE.
GEO. MC CONAUGHEY.
Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1827. 91

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have in part received their FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES:
THE whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general, for CASH. Their stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz:
30 lbs New Orleans, St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 lbs loaf and lump do.
40 lbs prime Laguira Coffee,
36 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do. Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 lbs apple Brandy—25 do. Rye Whiskey,
10 do. N. E. Rum—10 do. American Gin,
5 lbs Jamaica Spirits,
3 do. Antigua Rum—10 do. Shrub,
6 pipes old Cognac Brandy, (favourite brands),
2 do. old Scharlem gin,
5 quarts casks Tenerife,
5 do. do. Sherry,
2 pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga,
20 do. quarts casks do.
2 quarts casks old Port,
6 boxes Imperial,
6 do. G. Powder, } TEAS,
4 do. Y. Hyson, } LATEST IMPORTATION.
1 hhd. Copraes,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 34 to 4 lbs each,
50 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 hhd. Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags shot, assorted Numbers,
201 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted pure, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.
ALSO,
10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do. fine fur do.
4 do. wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,
Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse Plams, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucets, sheep shears, keyhole, tenon and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingle hatchets, post and vaneke coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel yards, pull chains, screw augers, gonges and chisels, chest hinges, shoe piners and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast Steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmith's hammers, &c. &c. &c.
Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment.
HOLTONS & HUTTON.
Fayetteville, October 23, 1827. 901f

CARD.
E. WILLEY & CO.
(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)
I HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of
Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;
which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.
Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.
N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice.
Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827.

THE PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of General Andrew Jackson, at Grayson Court-House, Virginia, on Wednesday the 28th November, 1827, Maj. William Oglesby was called to the chair, and Dr. Micajah Oglesby appointed secretary: The object of the meeting having been explained by Samuel McCamant, Esq. on motion, the following persons were appointed a committee, to prepare and report a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to wit: Mr. McCamant, Mr. James Waugh, Col. Stephen Hail, Capt. Benjamin Cooley, Dr. Micajah Oglesby, Mr. Jonathan Cook, and Mr. Joshua Hawks; who having retired for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which having been read, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it appears that the friends of the administration are calling meetings in different parts of the eastern section of this state, and making a considerable display of their strength, which may induce our friends and the good citizens of our sister states to believe that the friends of General Jackson are decreasing in number, or becoming indifferent to his cause; and whereas, we hold it to be an indispensable duty, which we as republican citizens owe to our country, to declare, in the most unequivocal terms, our warm and sincere attachment to General Jackson, and our opposition to John Q. Adams;—Because, in Gen. Jackson we see the honest man, a patriot well tried, a politician of ample experience and qualifications, a man whose nature has made great, and one whose strength and quickness of judgment sufficiently qualify him for any exigencies in our affairs: We view him as a distinguished individual, as well for his military as his civil services: In offices under the Government of the State of Tennessee and the Government of the United States, as counsel for at law, legislator, senator, judge, and governor: Several of which offices he has been called to more than once by the voice of those who know best how to appreciate his worth: We have met not to bend the knee in adulation to a powerful individual, or pay court to men who hold or have the distribution of lucrative offices, but in the independent character of free and high minded Virginians, to discuss public measures, to scrutinize the conduct of public men, expose their errors, unmask their ambition, and protect our dear-bought rights from dangerous encroachments: We will "honor the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory;" the citizen soldier who reposes on his laurels in the shades of private life; a child of '76, who was cradled in the Revolution, and upon whom the Father of our country as he ascended to Heaven, cast his mantle, that he might stand in his stead, in our second war for independence: We will support the patriot whose genius and valor won for him self immortal renown, and for his country never-fading glory: How striking the contrast between this distinguished man and his competitor, John Q. Adams; look for a moment upon our hero in his youth, and then upon the young battling of nobility: See Gen. Jackson, at an early age, fighting and bleeding for the liberties we now enjoy; his youthful brother perishing at his side by the hand of despotism, and his bereaved mother rapidly following him to the grave, leaving young Andrew an orphan to struggle alone with poverty and destitution: See the youthful Adams, born of illustrious parents, and laid in the lap of wealth, raised and educated in Europe; imbibing in his infancy, and confirming in his approach to manhood, the principles of aristocracy and monarchy: Not many years since he stigmatised our government as "weak and penurious," predicted disaster and defeat to our armies, and at the same time was enriching himself by unconscionable drafts upon its suffering treasury: Gen. Jackson would have sunk his fortune with his country;—John Q. Adams would make his fortune out of his sinking country: John Q. Adams, pursuing the original impulse of his mind, is found at an early day co-operating with and aiding the New England federalists in their attempts at disunion; supporting every measure of his father's administration, and after the elder Adams had been driven from power by an injured and indignant people, he is found wielding his sarcastic pen against the immortal Jefferson, and making every effort in his power to degrade and destroy the democratic party: Such we believe was his course until the cause of federalism became hopeless; when he abandons his former friends, emerges from the ruins of his party, and in order to gain place and power, professes to repent of his sins, puts on the garb of a democrat, and seeks for the reward of an apostate: This we believe is an

outline of the political character of the present incumbent; who has been placed at the head of the nation through management, bargain and intrigue, and against the express will of a majority of the people, of which we think there is ample evidence before the public to convince the mind of every candid and unprejudiced reader: As freemen, we hold it a self evident truth, that the elective franchise is a right of the first importance to the citizens of the American republic; it is a high and invaluable privilege which ought to be exercised with inflexible fidelity and accurate discrimination; and as the liberty and happiness of the present age, as well as ages yet to come, are deeply involved in the preservation of this palladium of liberty, it is our duty to transmit it to our posterity, unscathed by the contamination of patronage, and unimpaired by the arts of intrigue: This privilege, thus secured to us by the heroic valor, enlightened efforts, and persevering patriotism of our ancestors—consecrated by the blood of freedom's martyrs generously shed in its attainment; endeared by the many important and practical blessings which it has conferred, and rendered inestimable by happily maintaining political equality, political rights and civil and religious liberty—cannot be surrendered while we remain true to the pure principles of republicanism, or while we cherish that sacred respect which we owe to ourselves as the descendants of men who were jealous of their rights and vigilant in their preservation: Therefore, as American citizens, solicitous of perpetuating our free institutions unimpaired, we deem it an imperative duty to discountenance every citizen recreant to the cause of his country,—to watch our public servants, and honestly scrutinize their conduct, and to preserve the purity of elections from the baneful influence of those insidious arts, corrupt intrigues and degrading bargains, which were shamefully practised at the election of the present incumbent: Though we are compelled, for a while, to endure the mournful spectacle of political jugglers, who seem to be obdurate in guilt and insensible to infamy, reaping the harvest of their treachery, yet we trust, that in due season an insulted people will rise in the majesty of their strength, and visit with merited retribution those who have deceitfully betrayed them, thereby showing that they properly appreciate, well know, and knowing, will maintain their rights:

Resolved, therefore, that we will use all fair and honorable means to support Gen. Andrew Jackson, as a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Resolved, that we deem the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the next presidency, essential to the best interest of our country, and that we will leave no fair means untried, individually and collectively, to elevate him to that high and responsible office.

Resolved, that it is our right, it is our duty, to discountenance usurpation, by opposing the usurper; and that upon this principle alone we would be justifiable in using all fair means to prevent the reelection of John Q. Adams.

Resolved, that the temporising policy of the executive, his high toned doctrines, and his contempt of the true principles of the constitution, betray that want of firmness and political honesty which ought to forfeit our confidence and support.

Resolved, that we disapprove of the course pursued by the Secretary of State, in permitting himself to become an electioneering agent; and consider it incompatible with the spirit of our government and degrading to our character.

Resolved, that there are no acts of the present administration that will justify the praises that have been lavished on it; but on the contrary his whole course has been stamped with little else than ill advised appointments, fruitless negotiations, unnecessary missions, and a waste of the public money.

Resolved, that Lewis Hail, and John Blair, our members elect to the General Assembly, be instructed to represent this county at the Jackson Convention to be held in the city of Richmond, on the 8th day of January, 1828; or at such other time as shall be appointed for such convention.

Resolved, that the following persons be appointed a committee of correspondence, for promoting the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, to wit: Samuel McCamant, Esq. Dr. Micajah Oglesby, William Hail, Stephen Hail, Col. Eli Cook, John Hill, Joseph Fields, Samuel Cox, Ezra Nuckolls, William Kenny, John Cook, William Austin, Jacob Conroy, Samuel Fulton, Francis Hail, William Stone, Richard Hail, William Ballard, Jr. Thomas J. Morrison, Capt. John B. Michel, Alexander Barrot, Amos Ballard, William Ballard, Esq. John Reeves, Benjamin Phipps,

Enoch Osborn, Alexander Cox, Capt. John Hash, Capt. Thomas Anderson, Capt. Joseph Field, William Jones, Jabez Johnson, Thomas Baldwin, Peter Stephens, Capt. Richard Watkins, and Marshall Seay.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the United States Telegraph, Wythe Gazette, Richmond Enquirer, Western Carolinian, and all the papers in the city of Richmond friendly to the cause of Gen. Jackson.

WILLIAM OGLESBY, Chm'n.
MICAJAH OGLESBY, Sec'y.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 29.—Mr. Shober presented the memorial of sundry members of the south regiment of Stokes county, praying that the officers of said regiment may be compelled to hold the general muster at or near the centre of the district; or that an additional regiment be erected.

Mr. Love, of Haywood, presented the petition of Mary Laylong of Haywood county, praying to be divorced from her husband.

On motion of Mr. Speight of Greene, Resolved, That the joint select committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasury, be, and they are hereby empowered to send for persons and papers, and use all necessary means to ensure a full and fair investigation of the subject to them committed.

On motion of Mr. Hinton, Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire, if any, and what alterations are necessary to be made in the laws respecting the wardens of the poor in the respective counties of the State.

The following engrossed bill making it the duty of the Major General to review the second regiment of Randolph at the usual regimental muster ground was ordered to be enrolled.

Friday, Nov. 30.—Mr. Shober, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a Comptroller, reported that James Grant is elected.

The bill to increase the penalty of the official bonds of the clerks of the several courts of record, and to provide for the deposit and safe keeping said bonds, being read the third time, Mr. Pickett moved to amend the same; which motion was negatived. The bill was then passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Dec. 1.—On motion of Mr. Shober, the Judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending or explaining the acts of Assembly concerning Power in such a way, that when a man dies intestate, possessed of several and distinct tracts of land, a jury summoned for that purpose shall not be restricted to assign for dower the third part in the different tracts separately; but may allot to her, her proportion of the whole in one tract, taking into view the rights of the heirs as well as the interest of the widow.

Mr. Gray presented a resolution in favor of the heirs of Jesse Henly, deceased, late of Randolph county; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dobson, the name of William P. H. was added to the nomination for Governor.

Mr. Love, of Haywood, from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Haywood county, made a report, which was read; when Mr. Love reported a bill for the division of Haywood county; which passed its first reading. The said report and bill were then committed to a committee of the whole, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McDowell presented the petition of Samuel J. Edney, of Buncombe; and Mr. Ramsey, the petition of Rachel Hamblet, of Chatham, respectively praying for divorces; which were referred to the committee on Divorce and Alimony.

Mr. Shober presented the petition of sundry citizens of Stokes county, praying for authority to clear out the south fork of Muddy creek, and for other purposes. Referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

The engrossed bill authorizing and directing the Speaker of the Senate to exercise all the duties and powers in the meetings of the stockholders, and in the Board of Directors of the State Bank, heretofore exercised by the Public Treasurer, passed its first, second, and third readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 29.—On motion of Mr. Cox, Resolved, that a select committee be appointed, consisting of five members, to enquire into the expediency of amending the existing Patrol laws of this State.

Messrs. Cox, Speller, N. G. Smith, Borden and Troy form this committee. On motion of Mr. Eynum,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for a certain number of peremptory challenges, in all capital pleas of the State. Which was concurred in.

The following bills were presented, read three times, and passed: a bill passed in 1826, appointing Commissioners to lay off and cause to be opened a public road from Lincolnton to Rutherfordton; by Mr. Neill, a bill compelling the Sheriff of Burke county to give written summons to Jurors; by Mr. Gold, a bill to alter the name of Lindsey Green Doty and Edward Tidwell, of Rutherford, orphan children.

Mr. Allen, of Buncombe, presented a bill to repeal the act passed in 1819, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Settle presented a bill to give jurisdiction to Superior Courts in certain cases; which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Boykin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to alter the boundary line between the first and second regiments of Buncombe Militia, which was read the 1st, 2d and 3d times, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to keep open the Tuckasee and Tennessee Rivers and their tributary streams, passed its 1st, 2d and 3d readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Love presented the petition of sundry citizens of Haywood, asking an appropriation of \$1000 for opening a Road; and Mr. Fisher, the petition of John B. Oggs, of Norfolk, Va. praying that certain certificates in his possession, issued by the Commissioners appointed to settle the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Line, in the war of the Revolution, be taken up and paid.

Friday, Nov. 30.—Mr. Newland, from the committee on Divorce and Alimony, reported a bill to secure to Patsie M. Kaughan, such property as she may hereafter acquire.

On motion of Mr. Scott, ordered that the Judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of providing more effectually for the payment of jurors' fees.

Mr. Leonard presented a bill to repeal the several acts of this State relative to the inspection of produce; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Hill, of Wilmington, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Buncombe county, reported a bill to establish a turnpike road in said county; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Hill also made reports on the petition of sundry citizens of the Tuckasee Valley, in Haywood county, praying for the appropriation of \$1000, for the purpose of opening a road over the Blue Ridge; and on the petition of a number of the citizens of Burke, praying for the appropriation of \$1000, to be applied to the opening and improving a road from Burke to Rutherford county, recommending that they be rejected. Concurred in.

Saturday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Settle from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petitions of W. Featherston and John Hardcastle; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill authorizing and directing the Speaker of the Senate to exercise all the duties and powers in the meetings of the stockholders, and in the Board of Directors of the State Bank, heretofore exercised by the Public Treasurer; which passed its first, second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Troy presented a bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the peace in criminal cases; Mr. Boon, a bill prescribing the time within which deeds and conveyances in trust shall hereafter be recorded and registered; and Mr. Ellis, a bill regulating the time and places when and where the Treasurer shall execute his official bond. Which bills were referred to the Judiciary committee. [The latter bill provides that hereafter the Treasurer elect, individuals who are about to become his securities to his official bond, shall execute the said bond in presence of both Houses of the Legislature; and shall in their presence deliver the same to the Governor. That said bond shall be executed within ten days after each and every election of the Treasurer; That within seven days after each and every election of Treasurer, it shall be the duty of the individual elected to said office to present in writing to the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Speaker of the Senate, the names of such persons as are about to become his securities. That previous to the day of

which the bond is to be executed, it shall be the duty of the Speaker to certify in writing to the General Assembly the sufficiency of the securities tendered by the Treasurer.]

Mr. Allen, of Buncombe, presented the petition of Mary Thompson, praying for permission to emancipate a certain slave. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Glisson,

Resolved, That all resolutions, the object of which is to draw money out of the Public Treasury, shall be read three times in each House of this Legislature before they take effect, and shall not be read more than twice on the same day.

A committee on Enrolled Bills was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Glisson, Barnard, Little, and N. A. Stedman.

Mr. Newland presented a bill to alter an act, entitled "An act to amend the 4th section of an act, passed in 1894, fixing the time for paying purchase money into the Treasury on entries of lands," which passed its first reading.

Mr. N. A. Stedman presented the following resolution, which was rejected:

Resolved, That a copy of the numbers over the signature of "Carlton," in relation to rail roads, be printed, one copy for each Member of this General Assembly.

Mr. Williams, of Davidson, presented the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the General Ticket Law as respects the election of Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Vail, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire what further provision ought to be made by law, in order to secure to the trustees of the University all such sums of money, or other estate, which may be recovered by them by virtue of the laws vesting escheated property in them for the use and benefit of the University.

Mr. Little presented a bill granting to the Superior Courts of Anson original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary; which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3, 1827.

This day, at half past 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following Message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

A revolution of the Seasons has nearly been completed since the Representatives of the People and States of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval, the never-sleeping eye of a wise and beneficent Providence has continued its guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land. The blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race, has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and this obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition.

The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labors of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup a portion of enjoyment as large and liberal as the indulgence of heaven has perhaps ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced over the whole habitable globe; presenting though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more. To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which government was instituted. Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the Union are constantly recurring, to demand the attention of the Federal Legislature; and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two Houses, after their periodical renovation. To present to their consideration from time to time, subjects in which the interest of the nation are most deeply involved, and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the Constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new Congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which it is now my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the other Nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention. A negotiation upon subjects of high and delicate

interest with the government of Great Britain, has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement.

The purposes of the Convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect, by subsequent Convention concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of the Proclamation issued on the nineteenth day of March last, publishing this Convention, is herewith communicated to Congress.

The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been duly received, and the Commission instituted conformably to the act of Congress of the second of March last, for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons entitled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the consummation of their labors. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of gratulation to ourselves, but has had the happiest effect in promoting a friendly disposition, and in softening asperities upon other objects of discussion. Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honorable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The Conventions of 3d July, 1813, and of 20th October, 1818, will expire by their own limitation on the 20th of October, 1828. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity; and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory westward of the Rocky Mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite period of time, after the expiration of the above mentioned Convention; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other.

The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burdens on the other.

Treaties of Commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest; but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by strategem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an over-reaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace. Our conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principles of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any two other nations on the globe. It is for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and in all probability, far more extensive than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly canceled or discontinued. Two conventions for continuing in force those above mentioned have been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 6th of August last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the Treaties of Peace of November 1782 and September 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our Independence, a line of boundary was drawn as the demarcation of territory between the two countries, extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes, and mountains, then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties since that time, several questions of boundary between their respective Territories, have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration

of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, but without the means of concluding a definitive arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate commissions, consisting of two Commissioners, one appointed by each party, to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the Commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several Governments; and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these Commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigations, one by entire, and the other by partial agreement. The Commissioners of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent have finally disagreed, and made their conflicting reports to their own Governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the Arbitrator. This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth Convention, concluded at London by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments on the 29th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the Senate.

While these questions have been pending, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions, and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself in dispute between the two Nations. By a common understanding between the Governments it was agreed that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should change the state of the question of right to be definitively settled. Such collision has nevertheless recently taken place, by occurrences the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly by the employment of a special agent to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of whose enquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

While so many of the subjects of high interest to the friendly relations between the two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonial possessions have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement. At the commencement of the last Session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion by the British Government, of access, in vessels of the United States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon our own territories. In the amicable discussions which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment because the offers of an Act of Parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been grasped at with sufficient eagerness by an instantaneous conformity to them. At a subsequent period it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment because a prior Act of Parliament of 1822, opening certain colonial ports under heavy and burdensome restrictions to vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and their cargoes without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British Government have manifested no disposition, either by negotiation or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it, and we have been given distinctly to understand that neither of the bills which were under the consideration of Congress at their last Session would have been deemed sufficient in their concessions, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdiction. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempt to adjust by reciprocal legislation interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations of the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The session of Congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a proclamation was issued on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse authorized by the British Act of Parliament of 24th June, 1822, between the United States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been by the subsequent Acts of Parliament of 5th July, 1823, and the Order of Council of 27th July, 1826, prohibited. The effect of this Proclamation, by the terms of the

Act under which it was issued, has been, that each and every provision of the Act concerning Navigation, of 18th April, 1818, and of the Act supplementary thereto of 15th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a Proclamation of the Governor of the Island of St. Christopher, and of the Virgin Islands, inviting, for three months from the 28th of August last, the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States, which constitute their export portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British Government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept as the grant of a favor that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is in the mean time satisfactory to know, that apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdiction.

With the other maritime and commercial Nations of Europe, our intercourse continues with little variation. Since the cessation, by the Convention of 24th June, 1822, of all discriminating duties upon the vessels of the United States and of France, in either country, our trade with that nation has increased and is increasing. A disposition on the part of France has been manifested to renew that negotiation; and, in according to the proposal, we have expressed the wish that it might be extended to other objects, upon which a good understanding between the parties would be beneficial to the interests of both. The origin of the political relations between the United States and France, is coeval with the first years of our Independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it has occasionally been since that time, it can by us never be forgotten; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a reconciliation equal in friendly spirit, on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made by the Minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of citizens of United States, to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French Government has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to this consideration, to the determination of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. To this offer no definitive answer has yet been received; but the gallant and honorable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them.

A new Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, has been concluded with the Kingdom of Sweden, which will be submitted to the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification. At a more recent date, a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Lubek, and Bremen, has been received, charged with a special mission for negotiation of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between that ancient and renowned league and the United States. This negotiation has accordingly been commenced, and is now in progress, the result of which will, if successful, be also submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the Imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions, towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated; and have been recently testified by the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by the Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the Great European Powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained; that they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which by their sufferings in the cause of liberty they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The

sympathies which the People and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their Government, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that Nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere the cause of freedom and Independence has continued to prevail; and it is signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory has been superseded by the repulsion of the enemy over whom it could have been achieved. Our friendly wishes and cordial good will which have constantly followed the southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of Independence, are succeeded by a solicitude, equally ardent and cordial, that, by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Disclaiming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of their Independence to regulate as to them seems fit, we hail with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their persevering and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and of equal rights, which are alone suited to the genius and temper of the American nations. It has been therefore with some concern that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the Republics of the South, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe to be the interest of all. Among the results of this state of things has been that the Treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubaya has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitations to be represented at this Congress, while a manifestation was intended on the part of the United States, of the most friendly disposition towards the Southern Republics by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of this hemisphere to the common acknowledgment and adoption of the principles in the regulation of their international relations, which would have secured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have promoted the cause of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the Congress, one of the two Ministers commissioned on the part of the United States has returned to the bosom of his country, while the Minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico remains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress whenever they may be resumed.

A hope was for a short time entertained, that a Treaty of Peace actually signed between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil would supersede all further occasion for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian Governments. At their last session, Congress was informed that some of the naval officers of that Empire had advanced and practised upon principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the Government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels captured under the assumed authority of these erroneous principles have been restored; and we trust that our just expectations will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all the citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarranted captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

To be concluded next week.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 18, 1827.

Gold Mines.—We would call the reader's attention to an article on the Gold Mines of North-Carolina, (which will be found on the 4th page of this week's paper) taken from the "American Journal of Science," an able and valuable periodical work, edited by Professor Silliman, of Yale College.—The article was furnished by Mr. Charles E. Rothe, a scientific and practical miner and mineralogist, from Salisbury, but for a few years past a resident of North-Carolina, who has politely given us liberty to extract the piece, for the benefit of our readers, and others who may not have an opportunity of seeing it in Professor Silliman's Journal. Our limits are so circumscribed, that we are under the necessity of publishing the article in detached parts.

Snow fell in Jackson, Tennessee, on the 19th Nov. for the first time this season.

The famous town of Hamburg, S. C. has been sold under the sheriff's hammer, for \$22,000. Capt. John Williamson of Charleston, was the purchaser.

Gov. Cabarrus Meeting.—In the few remarks which preceded the proceedings of the anti-Jackson meeting held in Concord, on the 3d inst. a typographical error escaped us, which the sensible and candid reader could not but detect on first sight, and, by the exercise of a modicum of charitable feeling, excuse. By the inadvertence of one of our type-setters, that meeting was termed an anti-administration, instead of an anti-Jackson meeting. We are desirous this correction should follow close on the heels of the error, in order to stop the carplings of hypocrites, and the malicious sarcasms of political partisans. In compliance with the request of the meeting, we give their proceedings another insertion; which follow:

"At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Cabarrus, held at the Court-house in Concord, on Monday, the 3d inst., agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of selecting some persons to represent this county in the Convention of Delegates expected to meet in Raleigh on the 20th inst., to form an Electoral Ticket in favor of the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the next Presidency of the United States, the following resolutions were passed:

1st. Resolved, that we have entire confidence in the integrity and ability of John Quincy Adams, and approve of the leading measures of his administration; and that we will use all honorable means to promote his re-election.

2d. Resolved, that we appoint and hereby authorize William McLean and John C. Barnhart, Esquires, Delegates to represent this county in the convention of delegates expected to meet in Raleigh on the 20th inst., for the purpose of aiding and assisting in the formation of a ticket in favor of the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the next Presidency of the United States.

3d. Resolved, that a committee of correspondence, of 12 persons, be appointed by this meeting, for the purpose of corresponding with other committees in other counties in this state, who may be appointed for that purpose, consisting of John Phifer, Paul Barringer, Christopher Melchor, M. Hunt, Samuel Scott, William R. Pharr, John L. Beard, Joseph Young, John N. Phifer, Alphonso Alexander, Archibald Houston, and Samuel Morrison.

4th. Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to William McLean and John C. Barnhart, Esquires.

5th. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, signed by the chairman and Secretary.

ARCHD. HOUSTON, Chm'n.
ALEX. H. McREE, Sec'y.
Concord, N. C. Dec. 4th, 1827. 193

CONGRESS.

Congress convened in Washington, on Monday, the 3d inst. In the House of Representatives, out of 213 members, only 4 were absent—a fuller house than usual for the first day of the session. On balloting for Speaker, Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was elected—Stevenson, 104 votes; John W. Taylor, of New York, (old speaker) 94; P. P. Barbour, 4; J. Stevenson, 1; S. D. Ingham, 1; Stevens, 1.—Mr. Stevenson was conducted to the chair by Mr. Randolph, from whence he made a suitable acknowledgment for the honor conferred on him. We were aware of there being a majority of the friends of Jackson in the House, and were confident that a Jackson Speaker would be elected, provided nothing should occur to prevent a full attendance of members; and our expectations have been more than realized.—Mr. Clark was re-elected Clerk; John O. Dunn, sergeant-at-arms; Benjamin Burch, principal door-keeper; and Overton Carr, assistant. After the House was fully organized, it adjourned over till 12 o'clock next day.

In the Senate, the Vice President of the United States took the chair, at 12 o'clock; and those Senators who were term of office commenced with this session, to wit: John Tyler of Virginia, Samuel A. Foot of Connecticut, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, James Noble of Indiana, and Horatio Seymour of Vermont, (the two last re-elected) then had the oaths of office administered to them by the President of the Senate. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice that he should, early in the session, introduce a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. After passing the usual orders on the organization of the Senate, it adjourned to 12 o'clock next day. A very decided majority of the Senators are anti-administration; so that the friends of Jackson will now have in their power to carry any measure of national policy, which, in their view, may be for the national weal; and be enabled to check any impolitic or visionary scheme which the administration may be desirous of trying their hand at.

On the 4th, in the Senate, the President's message was received, read, and 3000 copies ordered to be printed; which, with declaring Duff Green the printer of the Senate, occupied that body till the adjournment. In the House, on the same day, the reading of the President's message, (6000 copies of which were ordered to be printed) and the presentation of a memorial on the claims of the Revolutionary officers, consumed the whole of the day.

On the 5th, in the Senate, a report was received from the Secretary of the Senate, relative to the disbursement of the contingent fund of the Senate. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. A report was received from the Secretary of War, relative to proposals for printing and binding a certain number of military tactics. In the House, on the 5th, a communication was received from the Comptroller of the Treasury—ordered to be printed. And a resolution was passed, for the members to wear crapes 30 days, in respect to the memory of Dr. Young, a member from Kentucky, who died last summer.

The above is a summary of all the business that was done in either house of congress, of general interest, on the three first days of the session.

Copper.—It is stated in the Catawba Journal that a bed of copper ore has been discovered in Ashe county, which promises to be very rich.

John Schley has petitioned the Legislature of Georgia, to aid him in the establishment of manufactories for fabricating coarse woollen and cotton goods in that state.

Messrs. Lawrence & Lundy, publishers of the Raleigh Star, have been elected Printers to the State of North-Carolina for the ensuing year, without opposition. The public printing in this state is poorly paid for—only \$900 a year, for all the work, publishing the laws, &c. that is required to be done. In the state of New-York the Public Printer can enrich himself in a few years, the net profits of the business averaging \$10,000 per annum!

Printer to the U. S. Senate.—Our readers will recollect, that at the last session of Congress, there was some doubt whether Gen. D. Green, editor of the U. S. Telegraph, was legally elected, he having the greatest number of votes of any person in nomination, but not a majority of the whole number given in: On the 4th inst. Mr. Eaton offered the following resolution, viz: "Resolved, that, in the opinion of the Senate, Duff Green is duly elected printer of the Senate." which was adopted, 25 to 19, after a long discussion. So that all doubt is now removed, and Mr. Green takes the printing of the Senate. It is worth about \$10,000 per annum.

The Legislature.—The proceedings of the legislature to the 21st inst. inclusive, will be found in preceding columns: the President's Message, and another long article which we promised last week, do not leave us room to give the business in detail to a later date.

The Sheriff's Bill, it will be seen, is again rejected in the Senate, by a vote of 30 in favor of, to 32 against it. Mr. Blackledge has, however, offered, in the Commons, a bill to give the election of Sheriffs directly to the people, but differing somewhat from the one rejected in the Senate; so that the lower house will have an opportunity of voting on the question.

On the 6th, Alfred Duckery, of Richmond county, was elected Brig. Gen. of the 14th brigade; on the 7th, Alban A. McDowell, of Buncombe county, was elected Brig. Gen. of the 15th brigade; and Micajah T. Hawkins, of Warren, was elected Maj. Gen. of the 7th division; and on the 8th, T. W. Norman was elected Brig. Gen. of the 16th brigade. For each of these elections, there were several ballotings, before a choice was effected, owing to the multiplicity of candidates. Indeed, there were so many vacant offices to fill at this session, that we should suppose the legislature would become completely exhausted with repeated ballotings, before their adjournment.

Thomas Settle, Esq. member of the House of Commons from Rockingham county, was elected Speaker of that body on the 6th inst. in place of Gen. Iredell, elected Governor.

Abner N. Vail, has lost his seat as a member of the house of Commons from Washington county, for not holding a freehold; he had held his seat three weeks under this disqualification.

The Treasury.—What we published last week as a report, in relation to the deficit in the treasury of this state, is now ascertained to be a well established fact. From the investigations of the committee, it appears the deficiency is between 60 and \$70,000! In consequence of this unexpected and most afflictive development, in relation to his father's accounts, Mr. John S. Haywood, who had been elected Treasurer, resigned that office, inasmuch as when he was elected, the legislature had no knowledge of the state of his father's accounts. Wednesday last was fixed on for the election of Treasurer; Mr. Haywood was again a candidate for that office, opposed by Col. William Roberts, of Granville county, John L. Henderson, of Salisbury, and James Seawell, of Fayetteville.

Georgia.—Mr. Fulton, the civil engineer of Georgia, has made several reports on the improvement of the navigation of the rivers of that state. In one of these reports, he recommends to the legislature to purchase *Negones*, in Maryland or Virginia, to the amount of \$80,000; and estimates their annual cost, in food clothing and superintendence at \$25,000. And he proposes to employ them four or five months in cold weather on the rivers, and during the sickly season on the roads. When the state should be done with them, they can be sold, and the money returned to the treasury. We are a little curious to see in what light the legislature will view this Utopian project. Mr. Fulton, we think, cannot rightfully be charged this time with want of originality with plagiarism, in copying his reports from Reese's Cyclopaedia; for the scheme here noticed, we suspect, never entered into the head of mortal man before.

At the recent election in Georgia, for a representative in Congress, in place of Mr. Forsyth, elected Governor, there was no opposition to Richard H. Wilde, and consequently no interest was felt in the election; in many counties, the polls were not opened at all—and in the whole state, the votes polled will probably not exceed what might have been given in one county; so that Mr. Wilde will literally go to Congress by default, as the lawyers would say.

Intemperance.—We have received from New-York a package of Dr. Chambers' celebrated Medicine for the cure of Intemperance; and, with a view of testing its efficacy, propose to furnish any person, who is an habitual drunkard, with a dose, provided he is willing to submit strictly to the course prescribed. A neighboring editor says he has "made use of a packet" of this medicine, and pronounces it an effectual remedy—and we are willing to take his word, that it is so; and on this authority, we bespeak the faith of those who need, and are disposed to try, a dose. On application at our office, opposite the bank, the medicine can be had by, and the necessary prescriptions given to, any habitually intemperate person—provided he (or she, as the case may be) has resolved to be cured. We believe that, in order to give the specific a fair trial, it is necessary the patient should have faith in its efficacy, and assist in operation by a determination to be cured. If, after this, the medicine fails in its reputed sovereign efficacy, we may be induced to believe, with the Professors of Rutgers College, that it is a "quack's nostrum."

A bill is before the legislature of South-Carolina, giving persons whose lands may be sold by sheriffs or commissioners in equity, the privilege of redeeming them at any time within one year after the sales.

Rail Roads.—A public meeting assembled at Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 24th ult. for the purpose of making inquiry and gaining information on the subject of the proposed Rail Road from Newbern to the mountains, through the central part of the state: Maj. James Brantly was called to the chair, and Woodson Lea appointed secretary. After a free interchange of opinion, and much conversation, four resolutions on the subject were adopted.—1st, that a Rail Road through the central part of the state would be of immense benefit to all the

citizens thereof; 2d, that this meeting is willing to pay a tax, to be levied at the present session of the legislature, for the purpose of effecting this important work; 3d, that an Engineer ought, at the present session, to be authorized to examine the route, and report on the practicability and cost of such a work; and 4th, that the members of assembly from that county be requested to use their best endeavors to effect the great object in view. The publications of the numbers of *Carlton*, seem to have infused new ardor into the people, in regard to internal improvements; and while "the spirit of improvement is abroad," we do sincerely hope the Legislature will improve so fit an occasion for doing something to avert the present ruinous deterioration in the political condition of the State.

The Presidency.—The great press of matter in our columns of this week, renders it impossible for us to find room for proceedings of the meetings lately held at Newbern, on the subject of the Presidency. At the administration meeting, on the 15th ult. it was *Resolved*, That this meeting has the fullest confidence in the present Administration, which they conscientiously believe has at heart the best interests of the country; and they see with regret and alarm the relentless opposition waged against men and measures, that have received the support and sanction of preceding Administrations, enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence of our common country.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee of arrangements, to wit: Edward Graham, Hon. William Gaston, Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Hon. Wm. S. Blackledge, John Frank Smith, James G. Stanly, John Burgwin, Gen. Durant Hatch, Gen. Vine Allen, Isaac Taylor, Wm. Dunn, Wm. Hollister, Col. John I. Pasture, Col. Tho. H. Daves, Samuel Simpson, John Sneed, Joseph Oliver, Silvester Brown, John P. Daves, Hardy B. Croom, Dr. Peter Gatis, Dr. John T. Boyd, Asa Jones, Jeremiah Brown, Edward C. Pasteur.

On motion of the Hon. John H. Bryan, it was *Resolved*, That the Hon. Wm. S. Blackledge be appointed Elector for this Electoral District.

At the Jackson meeting, held in that town, on the 24th ult. which we noticed briefly last week, a very spirited address was adopted, which we regret our want of room to insert. Among the resolutions passed, was the following: *Resolved*, that in the opinion of this meeting, the present crisis calls for the election of a man whose honesty and integrity are above suspicion, whose firmness of principle, and devotion to the interest and honor of his country, will stop the advances of corruption, and restore the government to its former simplicity and purity—and that we believe in General Andrew Jackson will be found such a man; in whom, in the words of the illustrious Jefferson, "seems the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaces all limitations of powers, and leaves the General Government altogether unrestrained."

Snelson.—A Vermont paper states, by information received from Canada, that Snelson, the robber of the Petersburg bank, has been arrested, and is in prison at Quebec. He did not, as was said, sail in the vessel that went from Quebec to Liverpool, but went into the country about ten miles from the city, and there remained for some time, till suspicion was excited, and he was apprehended and confined in prison. Justice will, sooner or later, overtake the guilty.

Naval Battle.—It is stated, by way of New-Orleans, that a naval battle lately took place, off Havana, between the Mexican brig of war *Bravo*, and the Spanish packet from Cadiz, the latter having a valuable cargo on board. Each vessel mounted the same number of guns. After fighting three quarters of an hour, the Mexican captured her enemy by boarding, after losing 16 killed and 25 wounded.

Manufactures.—Meetings of the people in that part of Virginia contiguous to Fredericksburg, have lately been held, on the subject of establishing cotton and woollen manufactories there; subscription books have already been opened, preparatory to forming stock companies, for manufacturing purposes, and an amount nearly sufficient for commencing operations was in a very short time subscribed.

Who Is elected? The last news from Kentucky, in relation to the election for Congress, in place of Dr. Young, is very unsatisfactory: there are divers rumors on the subject—one, that Chilton is elected by 17 votes; another, that there is a tie between the two candidates; and another, that Callum has received the certificate of election. It is strange that the truth cannot come out of Kentucky.

On Saturday, the 8th, Gen. Iredell, the Gov. elect, took the oaths of office, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, and a numerous assemblage of spectators. He was attended by Ex Governor Burton and the Committee appointed for that purpose. The inaugural address of Governor Iredell, was very appropriate and was delivered in an impressive and graceful manner.

Bank of Cape Fear.—At a late meeting of the Directors of this bank, it was resolved, that, "from the smallness of the debt due the Bank, and the necessity which demands its still progressive diminution, while the Institution is necessarily encumbered with its current expenses, and weighed down by an onerous State Tax, a curtailment of the profits to the Stockholder became unavoidable, and the expediency of continuing its operations rendered doubtful," a meeting of the stockholders be called, to take place on the first Monday in January next in the town of Wilmington, to discuss the expediency of surrendering the charter, and winding up the concerns of the institution. It would seem from this, that the pressure of the times is as distressing to monied institutions, as to individuals.

Solicitor General.—We learn from Raleigh, that John Scott, Esq. of Hillsboro', was, on Tuesday last, elected Solicitor General of this State, in place of Edward Jones, resigned, by a considerable majority over Gen. R. M. Saunders of this place, and John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford county: Set 107, Jan 45, Mar 27.

POSTSCRIPT!

Treasurer.—A friend, who left Raleigh on Thursday last, has favored us with the result of four ballotings by the Legislature, for Public Treasurer—as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
John L. Henderson, . . .	41	35	35	61
John S. Haywood, . . .	47	56	59	50
William Roberts, . . .	46	54	85	68
James Seawell, . . .	21	17	12	withdr'n.
Ex-Gov. Burton, . . .	18	16	9	5

State Bank.—We learn from the Raleigh Register of the 11th inst. that the Stockholders of the State Bank convened in that city on the 3d—a greater amount of stock being represented than usual.—Mr. Yancey, speaker of the senate, representing the state. Col. Wm. Polk was appointed chairman of the meeting, and J. Gales secretary. A committee of 12 was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank; when the meeting adjourned, temporarily. On Thursday, the 6th, the meeting was again convened, when the committee of examination made a very satisfactory Report, which was concurred with, as was also the Report of the Committee on the revision of the By-laws. After which, the following Stockholders were elected Directors of the Principal Bank for the ensuing year:

William Boylan,	Stephen Birdsell,
William Polk,	B. A. Barham,
Duncan Cameron,	Henry M. Miller,
William Peace,	Alfred Jones,
Thophilus Hunter,	Geo. E. Badger,
Joseph Gales,	William Roberts,
James F. Taylor,	Durant Hatch, jr.
William Hall,	W. W. Jones,
John Bell,	James Seawell,
Tho. D. Bennahan,	

A committee was appointed to draft a Memorial to the Legislature, to pass an act to reduce the number of the Directors of the Principal Bank to thirteen, and those of the Branches to seven. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

On the same evening, the newly elected Board of Directors met and organized their meeting by re appointing Wm. Boylan, Esq. their President; and on the following evening they met and appointed the Directors at the several Branch Banks, and attended to other business of the institution. There were no alterations made in the directors at Salisbury; at Wilmington, Fayetteville, Tarboro' and Edenton, there were a few changes made.

New Governor.—Gen. JAMES IREDELL, of Edenton, was elected by the legislature, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. Governor of this state for the ensuing year. There were three ballotings before a choice was effected, to wit:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Iredell,	66	82	104
Spaight,	60	82	80
Polk,	24	15	withdrawn.
Stanly,	21	withdrawn.	

Major John Owen, of Bladen, not a candidate, received 15 votes on the first balloting, and 6 on the second.

President's Message.—In another part of our paper of to-day, will be found a part of the message of the President of the United States—we have not room for the whole this week. It is a plain, sensible, business message—very unlike the first document of the kind from the same gentleman.

The obituary notice, on the death of Thomas Brown, came to hand too late for insertion this week; it shall be published in our next.

James W. McClung, Esq. a member last year of the legislature of Alabama, was tried at the November term of the Madison circuit court, for the murder of Andrew Wills, Esq. late editor of the Huntsville Democrat; and, after a tedious investigation of the subject for five days, he was acquitted.

FOREIGN.

English papers to the 24th Oct. have been received at Norfolk, by an arrival from Liverpool.

When the Tally Ho sailed, one of the most remarkable and protracted contests that history records, was going on in Liverpool for the office of Mayor of that City. The canvass was conducted with unprecedented warmth, resting altogether upon the respective popularity of the candidates, Messrs. Nicholas Robinson and T. C. Porter, both said to be gentlemen of fortune and of the highest respectability, personal friends and of similar political opinions. And the election was to be continued on the 24th.

The following is the state of the polls on each day:

	Robinson.	Porter.
First day, Oct. 18th	560	560
Second day, "19th	860	860
Third day, "20th	1160	1160
Fourth day, "22d	1440	1440
Fifth day, "23d	1720	1720

It seems to be pretty well settled by intelligence received from Constantinople through a variety of sources that the Ottoman Porte has decidedly and finally rejected all overtures of mediation from the European powers. A letter from Corfu of the 24th of September states that admiral Codrington has taken decisive measures. He has blockaded the Egyptian fleet at Navarino with more than four thousand troops on board, and given notice to the commander that it would not be permitted to make any attempt against any part of Greece, but that if the fleet were willing to sail either for Egypt or Constantinople, he would accompany it and protect it from any attack of the Greeks.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6.—Apple brandy, 32 to 35; Peach do. 35 to 40; Bacon, 8 a 10; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18; cotton, new 8 to 8 50; Corn, 40 a 45; flour, 4 50 to 4 75; Iron, 54 to 63; Molasses 35 to 40; Sugar 94 to 104; Salt, 80 to 85; Whiskey, 32 a 35; Wheat 75 to 80, per bushel.

Bills on New-York, at sight, 34 per cent. premium, at 60 days, 14 per cent.; at 90 days, par. U. S. Bank Notes, 24 a 3 per cent. premium.

Charleston, Dec. 3.—Cotton, upland, 94 to 104; whiskey, 31 to 32; apple brandy, 30 a 32; beeswax, 24 a 25; bacon, 74 to 8; bagging, 20 to 22; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 45; Lurks Island 60; sugar, brown, 9 to 94; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 37 a 38; black pepper, 18 a 13 cts.; corn, 48 a 50; flour 5 25 to 5 75.

Cottons.—In Uplands the supply continues limited and sales as at our last. We quote 94 a 104, though a few lots very choice have been sold at something more.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 24 to 3 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 to 14 per cent. discount.

Harried.

In Wilkes county, by the Rev. Richard H. Parks, on the 20th ult. Maj. Little Hickerson, of Rockford, Surry county, to Miss Amelia Gwyn, of Wilkes. Also, in Surry county, on the 21 inst. by the Rev. Joseph Jones, Mr. Nathan Craft, of Stokes county, aged about 70, to Mrs. Polly Padgett, of the former county, a sprightly widow of 25, *all for Jackson*, *cousins*, &c.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Sam'l Williamson, Mr. Robert C. Barnett to Miss Margaret Weeks, daughter of John Weeks, Esq.

In New York, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hart, M. M. NOAH, Esq. Editor of the New York Enquirer, to Miss Rebecca, only daughter of Mr. Daniel Jackson, all of that city.

In Stokes county, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, Col. William Poindeexter, to Miss Anna Eliza Nelson, daughter of Isaac Nelson, Esq.

DIED.

In Surry county, near Hamptonville, on the 8th inst. Moses Day, Esq. aged 55 years. He retired to rest in good health, and was ascertained by his wife to be dead in bed next morning. He was honest, and respected by all who knew him.

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues.

IN accordance with a request from the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the ensuing anniversary of the Victory of New-Orleans, that the company of Salisbury Light Infantry Blues should unite with their fellow-citizens in the celebration, your master is postponed to Tuesday the 8th of January next; you are then to assemble, in complete uniform, at the Court-House, at 9 o'clock a. m.

By order of Capt. LEWIS.
JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'y.
December 14th, 1827. 395

LOOK AT THIS!

WILL be sold, on the first day of January next, at the Store of William McJannet & Son, in the lower end of Iredell county, two valuable *NEGROES*, a man and woman, about 26 years of age, belonging to the estate of Hugh McKnight, dec'd.

There will also be hired, on the same day, ten or twelve likely *Negroes*, belonging to the estate of Alexander Worke, dec'd. Terms will be made known on that day.

JAMES SLOAN, Adm'r.
December 10th, 1827. 395

VALUABLE PLANTATION,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January next, the Plantation on which the subscriber now resides, on the waters of Third Creek, adjoining the lands of John Young and Wm. B. Wood, Esquires, and others; containing about 700 acres of as good land as any in Rowan county. About 175 acres cleared, much of which is fresh-land under a good fence. And there are on the premises, convenient and substantial buildings, of all kinds required on a large Plantation. Terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL YOUNG.
Dec. 8th, 1827. 294

ESTATE OF JOHN DONALDSON.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John Donaldson, dec'd late of Rowan county, N. C. with the Will annexed, desires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment as with little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by Act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, Administrator.
December 14th, 1827. 93

NEW WATCHES & JEWELRY.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have received their full supply of Goods, consisting in part of the following:

Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Patent Lever Watches,
Silver do.
Good plain English do.
Gold Chains, Seals, Keys,
Sets of Pearl.

And a very extensive assortment of Fine Jewelry, at very low prices for cash.

Persons indebted to them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, by bond or otherwise.

Salisbury, Dec. 7th, 1827. 92

State of North-Carolina, Wilkes county:

COURT Session, 1827: Braxton Cox and wife, vs. James Wellborn, adm'r. of Wm. Allison, dec'd. petition for settlement. It appearing to the court that Hugh Allison, Benjamin Allison, Ephraim Allison, William Allison, Daniel Allison, Lucy Allison, Peggy Allison, Polly Allison, and Betsey Allison, live beyond the limits of this state, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that Hugh Allison, Benj. Allison, Ephraim Allison, William Allison, Daniel Allison, and Betsey Allison, appear at our next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, in the town of Wilkesboro', on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in January next, and cause themselves to be made parties to the above suit, &c.

Test, ROBERT MANTON, c. c. l. c.
Price advt. \$1 25 495

GOLD MINES, NEGROES, LANDS, &c.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Angus Chisholm, dec'd, on the 1st of January next, and to continue from day to day until all shall be disposed of.

Sixteen or eighteen likely Negroes, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.

Also, the well known Gold Mine on Beaver Dam creek, known by the name of Chisholm's Gold Mine, including ninety acres of Land.

Also, one tract of Land, containing 470 acres, adjoining the Randolph line and A. Harris' quarter, on which there has been a quantity of Gold found: One tract, do. adjoining Capt. McAuley: One tract, do. adjoining the above, of 100 acres, on which Wm. Partin formerly lived: One tract, do. of 50 acres, in the lower part of Montgomery, adjoining N. Clarke's Mill tract: One tract, do. adjoining Capt. McAuley: Two tracts, do. formerly belonging to Mrs. Ann Smith, on which there is a Gold Mine: One tract, do. of 50 acres on the west side of the Yadkin River, adjoining Josh. Carter's land.

Also, an excellent Fishery, including the lower part of the Norrows, including 25 acres of land.

Also, in Randolph county, 90 acres, where Edward Brewer formerly lived: One tract of 120 acres, on Jackson's Creek, where Jonathan Jerra formerly lived.

Also, in Davidson county, one tract of 208 acres, where Wm. Groff now lives, on which there is a Tan-Yard and 25 acres adjoining. Also, 200 acres, on which James W. Daniel now lives.

A liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser given bond with approved security.

WHITSON H. CHISHOLM, Adm'r.

November 3d, 1827. 794

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE 27th of December next, being the anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by the Brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 82, Statesville. There will be on the occasion, a procession; and brother N. W. Alexander will deliver an address.

Brothers of the neighboring Lodges are invited to attend.

In the evening, a Ball will be given at Mrs. Mary Work's. By order,

THOMAS KERR, Sec'y.

Statesville, Nov. 26th, 1827. 3093

ESTATE OF ALFRED MACAY.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Macay, late of Salisbury, dec'd, desires all persons indebted to said dec'd, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them, legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.

JAMES MARTIN, Jr., Exec'r.

Nov. 23d, 1827. 13702

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, will be sold on the premises, on the 15th day of January next, a Tract of Land containing 180 acres, adjoining Francis Gibson and others, near Stirewalt's Mill in said county, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, by

SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. c.

Price adv. \$225. 8196

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY virtue of a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term thereof, 1827, the Clerk and Master will sell at the village of Mocksville, on the 1st day of January next, the

LANDS and MILLS.

Known by the name of Sauer's Mills, on Dutchman's creek, forks of the Yadkin. Also another tract of land on the same creek, containing 196 acres; being the property of George Sauer, dec'd. A credit of twelve months will be allowed on the whole, and a further indulgence of 6 and 12 months for a moiety, with interest after the expiration of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved securities, on the day of sale. And the deeds will be delivered upon full payment of the purchase money, by

SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. c.

October 18th, 1827. Price adv. \$275.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, my Negro Boy GEORGE, about 26 or 27 years of age, smooth black skin, pleasant countenance, having one of his fingers so injured by a machine as renders it useless, and as well as rec'd. quite doubled up in his hand, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Said boy belongs to the estate of Jesse Wren, dec'd, now in the care of the subscriber, and lawful agent of said estate. It is supposed he intends making his way to some free state. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Lancaster District, S. C. or lodged in any jail in North Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, so as I receive him; or \$25 if taken in South Carolina.

ROBERT STINSON.

November 4th, 1827. 3mt100

TO JAILERS.

PETER, a stout male, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South Carolina, would be thankfully received.

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 61

SCOTT'S NAPOLEON.

ONE copy of this work (new) for sale, at a price less than the original cost. Apply at the office of the Western Carolinian.

Nov. 12, 1827.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. As he has two Stores, he will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Stores in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, &c. &c.

Oct. 24, 1827. 13198

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!

AN away from the plantation of Mrs. Trotter, near Salisbury, S. C., a bright mulatto boy, about 30 years of age, and near six feet high. He is stout, and well made; has a down east look, and a little inclined to stoop in the shoulders. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, in Salisbury, or to the overseer on the plantation.

THO. G. FOLK.

December 1st, 1827. 4694

STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Salisbury Branch, Oct. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the 1st day of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.

JUNUS SNEED, Cashier.

LATEST FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robt & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonably as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 98

DR. J. W. HILLYARD,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of Fresh Medicines; and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. August 27, 1827. 73

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN County Court, November sessions.

1827. Daniel Casey vs. Willet Casey: original attachment, levied in the hands of David Casey, and summoned him as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, on motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of February next, and reply, or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6097 JOHN GILES, CTK.

State of North-Carolina, Burke county:

1827. Lida Beach vs. Elijah Beach: divorce. On motion, it was ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that Elijah Beach appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Burke county, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

Test: WM. W. ERWIN, CTK.

Price adv. \$3. 3mt99

State of North-Carolina, Ashe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Majory Baldwin vs. Elisha Baldwin: Petition for divorce. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the court-house in Jefferson, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and the same set for trial. Witness, David Earnest, Clerk, at office, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1827. D. EARNEST, CTK.

Price advt. \$4. 3mt63

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JOHN NEIL and others, heirs at law of James Neil, dec'd, vs. Thomas Neil, Mary Cary, S'as Hunter and Betsy his wife: Petition for sale of the real estate of James Neil, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case reside out of this state, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, giving notice to said defendants to appear at next term of said court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the court-house in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness,

ALEXANDER H. McKEE, c. m. c.

POETRY.

EVENING.

This is the hour when mem'ry wakes
Sweet dreams that could not last;
This is the hour when fancy takes
A survey of the past.

She brings before the pensive mind
Dear thoughts of earlier years,
And friends that have been long consign'd
To silence and to tears.

The few we liked, the one we loved,
Come slowly stealing on;
And many a form far hence removed,
And many a pleasure gone.

Friendships that now in death are hush'd,
Affection's broken chain,
And hopes that fate too quickly crush'd,
In mem'ry live again.

I watch the fading gleams of day,
I muse on bright scenes flown;
Tint after tint they fade away—
Night comes—and all are gone.

AUTUMN.

Leaves are growing pale,—
Sad proofs of summer's fleetness;
Flowers begin to fall,
And lose their blooming sweetness;
Chilling vapours breathe
Their plaintive sighs before us,
And beauty fades from all beneath
The sky that darkens o'er us.

Oh! that aught so fair
Should for a season perish!
But they leave no share
With hopes that mortals cherish;
Nay; the flowers shall bloom
With spring, renew their gladness,
And above their transient tomb
Shall leave no trace of sadness.

TIT FOR TAT.

Young Jacky at a ball did swear,
"I'll dance with none but beauties rare;"
"Suppose (said one) we law dispense,
To dance with none but men of sense?"
Says Jack, "suppose you did—what then?"
"Sweet sir—would never dance again!"

ALBION.

GOLD MINES.

We have been favored with the last number of Professor Silliman's "American Journal of Science," from which we extract the following "remarks in the Gold Mines of North-Carolina, by Charles E. Rothe, Miner and Mineralogist, from Saxony."

At the solicitation of some of my scientific friends, as well in Germany as in this country, I will proceed to offer at this time, a few observations on the Gold Mines of North Carolina, in anticipation of a more regular account of the geology of that region of country, which I contemplate publishing at some future day.

My first visit to these mines, was made more than two years ago, under the patronage of the "North Carolina Board of Agriculture" &c. to which duty I was assigned by my scientific friend, Professor Olmsted, now of Yale College, but then Professor in the University of North Carolina, and geologist of the State. During that excursion, my investigations were directed to ascertain the geological formations of the whole region, rather than to make a particular examination of the mines themselves. Having performed this duty, as well as circumstances would permit me, and made my report to Professor Olmsted, accompanied by a geological map of the country, I immediately returned to the Yadkin, with a view of examining more minutely the mines themselves. I accordingly spent several months at two of these mines, and during the summer, visited and examined all the others of any note, spending at each sufficient time to ascertain, as far as possible, its extent and formation. Thus, I think my opportunities of forming a correct opinion of the Gold Mines of North Carolina have been superior to those of any other person, who has ever attempted to describe them. (a.)

The geographical situation of the mines of North Carolina is too generally known to require any further description at this time. I will therefore proceed to give my ideas,—first, on the geological structure of the gold region; and then on the causes which have heretofore rendered the mines of this region less productive than they will hereafter become, under a different state of things; concluding with a few general observations growing out of the nature of the subject.

(A.) Granite is the base of the formations of the gold region of North Carolina. It is constituted of coarse crystals, and its surface is very irregular. On its more elevated situations, it has been much worn by the action of water in early times, and now lies exposed, at places on the surface

(a.) During the past two or three years, notices of the gold mines of North Carolina have appeared in the public papers; but few of these are to be relied on. The reports of Professor Olmsted however are of a different character. They contain much correct and valuable information. Mr. Olmsted's report may be found in "Silliman's Journal," and in the small volumes published by the North Carolina Board of Agriculture.

of the earth in large masses, some of them round, as on the small mountain four miles south east of Salisbury. In the lower parts of the country, greenstone and greenstone slate are commonly found in beds in the granite. (b.)

The greenstone and greenstone slate, in respect of structure, differ in two particulars: 1st, In stratification, and 2d, In composition.

As to stratification. We occasionally find the greenstone distinctly stratified in almost regular parallel strata, which continue for some distance, when they are intercepted by a mass of the same substance, stratified in a different direction. (c.) At other places, the greenstone is found in irregular masses, showing no inclination to stratification.

As to composition. The composition of the greenstone and greenstone slate, bears a striking relation to the stratification. For example, I have noticed at those places where the greenstone is stratified, that the hornblende forms but a small constituent; while at those places where the greenstone is not stratified, the hornblende is the chief constituent; and sometimes so much so, as to lose its character of greenstone, and to become basaltic hornblende. (d.)

In looking over the whole of this formation, we have abundant evidence to conclude that great derangements have taken place in it since its first construction. The cause and manner of these derangements, whether by earthquakes, by the contraction of the greenstone itself, or from some other cause, we are left to conjecture. On some future occasion I may give my ideas on the subject.

This formation of greenstone is characterized by the existence of veins in it, containing gold; and in this particular, it differs from all others.

We here find the gold in two different situations.

I. As a part of the constituents of the veins, and

II. As an ingredient in the alluvial spots of ground in the ranges of this greenstone formation.

I. In veins. Before I give a particular description of the veins containing gold, it may be proper to give a short account of veins in general. (e.)

Veins, in general, are fissures in rocks, which were occasioned by the contraction of the original mass from its soft state, to a harder, or as some say, by earthquakes. These veins, at one time were open, and were subsequently filled up by other materials than the rocks, or substances in which they are situated. Hence, from this it is clear, that different veins in the same formation of rocks may not only be of different ages, but may be made up of different materials; while veins of the same age in the same formation of rocks always very much resemble each other in their composition.

For this reason, in all mining countries, where the mineral is found in veins, whenever a new vein is discovered, it becomes an important point to ascertain whether the new vein is of the same formation as that of any vein before known. After ascertaining this, an estimate may be formed of the richness or poverty of the new vein from analogy with the others.

Experience has also taught, that we may form a pretty correct idea of the extent of a vein, in length and depth, from its thickness on the surface. (f.)

The last remark I shall make on this part of the subject is, that a vein cannot extend further than the depth of the formation of rocks in which it is situated, but must terminate there. Hence it is highly necessary, in mining, to know the depth of the general formation at the place where you wish to operate.

These general remarks were necessary to a correct understanding of the veins in the greenstone formation embracing the gold region of North Carolina.

On a former occasion, I remarked, that the veins of the greenstone now in question are distinguishable into three

(b.) This granite, in its structure, resembles very much the granite called "Central Granite" of the mountains of Silesia and other parts of Europe.

(c.) This may be very distinctly seen at Barringer's gold mines, Cabarrus county.

(d.) I followed this formation of secondary greenstone, passing into hornblende, in a north east direction, from Salisbury as far as the Virginia line; and it seems that the hornblende, west of Lynchburg in Virginia, belongs to the same formation.

(e.) My views on this part of the subject are according to the Wernerian theory.

(f.) Veins of two feet thickers in other mining countries have been followed two thousand feet deep, with but little variation.

formations, as well on account of their age as in other particulars. I will extend the view I then took of the subject.

The oldest formation of veins, pertains more particularly to the south west part of the gold region. The thickness of these veins is from two to four feet; their extension in length is known already to exceed a mile. This gives assurance that they sink to considerable depth. Their general direction is east and west, dipping occasionally 40° to 50° North. The ores and minerals in these veins are; rhomboidal iron ore, prismatic iron ore, pyramidal copper pyrites, and prismatic iron pyrites. In the last two, is a mechanical mixture of native gold. All these ores are in a mechanical mixture with each other. They show distinct signs of having been changed from their original form. Where the atmospheric air could have any influence on these pyrites we find that one part of the sulphur has escaped; the consequence of which is, the metallic appearance of the pyrites is changed to that of brown reddish oxid of iron; and owing to this color we can see the fine particles of gold, and ascertain the richness of the deposit. But where the pyrites have not undergone this change, then the gold cannot be discovered, owing to the color being nearly the same. (g.)

The second formation of veins in which gold is found, is more extensive than the first, and occasionally contains richer deposits of gold; but I think they are less to be relied on for regular profits, than the veins of the first. The most of the veins in the eastern and north eastern section of the gold region belong to this formation.

I hazard the opinion, that the veins of this formation do not always extend to so great a depth as those of the one before mentioned; first, because, the greenstone superincumbent on the granite in this part of the region is comparatively not so deep, and secondly, the veins already discovered are seldom more than twelve to fifteen inches thick. The gold, and other ores particularly belonging to this formation are enclosed in rhomboidal quartz. It appears, that the gold is sometimes deposited in other substances, which however are peculiar to certain places. (h.) The greenstone near the veins is most generally decomposed, and mixed with a great number of loose crystals of prismatic iron pyrites. Between the greenstone and the vein, or at the place of their junction, the gold is most generally found. Hence it is, that we often see specimens or pieces composed partly of the vein, and partly of the greenstone, apparently held together, and united by the gold which runs through both substances. All the large pieces of gold that have been found in this country, pertain to the veins of this formation. (i.)

The third formation of veins, is more widely dispersed than the two others, and may be found over the greater part of the region. Their thickness generally exceeds that of the veins of the first and second; and their direction, in length and depth, is seldom one like the other. The materials composing these veins are: rhomboidal quartz, mixed with pyramidal copper pyrites, prismatic blue malachite, diprismatic green malachite, prismatic iron pyrites, prismatic arsenical pyrites, prismatic tellurium glance, prismatic antimony glance, and lastly, here and there, fine metallic gold. It is very probable, that these veins, should they be pursued, if not productive in gold, may, at a greater depth, become valuable on account of the copper and other metals found in them. [To be Continued.]

(g.) My own experiments have satisfied me of the correctness of these remarks. Within the past two years, veins have been worked on, and at the depth of eight or ten feet no more gold is seen, but pyrites in great abundance are found. I have analysed some of these pyrites and find in them the same relative proportion of gold, as in the brown red oxid of iron.

(h.) As before stated, the first gold found, was in a matrix of quartz. The last finding was in a different substance. Professor Olmsted writes to Mr. Fisher of Salisbury that Professor Silliman has analysed some specimens sent him, and pronounces it to be "bitter spath—a magnesian carbonate of lime."

(i.) Barringer's and Reed's mines are examples in point—and it is very clear that the rich deposits of gold on the lands of Mr. Parker, belong to the same, i. e. the second formation.

Mr. A. Willard, Jr. of Boston, has made a Clock for a large church in Mexico, and it is the first ever made in this country which strikes the hours and quarters.